"OURS ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR DELIGHTFUL PEACE, UNWARP D BY PARTY RAGE, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS

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CEMETT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS,

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INTERESTING LAW CASE.

The Cincinnati American contains the follow ng account of an interesting law case just deci ded in that city-the more interesting, because the defendant recently resided in this place.

Trial for Perjury.

Richard S. Wheatly, Prosecutor. This was an indictment against John L Chapman, for Perjury, tried last week at the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for Hamilton County, now in session in this city. The circumstances of the case were as follows: In August last. Chapman made (what is termed) a "runaway match" with the daughter of Wheatly. Wheatly is a member of the Bar, and resides in Louisville, Kentucky. His daughter was on a visit to a friend in Kentucky, about five miles from this city. where Chapman visited her, and induced

her to come to this city and get married. Chapman was a student of medicine .-The statute of this State requires, (where ledge and belief that his intended wife was that man is capable of self government. over 18 years of age, and a resident of Ham- We lived it is true, for more than half ilton county. On this affidavit, Wheatly, a century under the former Constitution, the father of the young lady, commenced and enjoyed tranquility, and a considea prosecution against Chapman for per- rable share of prosperity. That many jury. This extraordinary and unnatural should have preferred it to any that could proceeding, (that of a father prosecuting be substituted, is not a matter of surprise, his own son-in-law for perjury) excited when we consider how intimately it was great interest in the public mind, and blended with all the past in our history. produced very general indignation against | When that instrument was formed, the

heart but that of the relentless father. ed to have been made before the Clerk

it was in truth made before the Deputy Clerk, but whose name did not appear. administer the oath, but it was contended ed less than was desired. by the Defendant's Counsel that the deputy's name should have appeared. Various legal objections were taken by Deft's. Counsel to the indictment, which were reserved by the Court for consideration.

It was positively proved on the part of the State, that the young lady was but 17 years of age, had resided in Kentucky the future. previously to the day of her marriage, and that she had a snug property of her own held in trust by a friend. It was also proved that she had stated in presence of Defendant that she was but 17 years of age, but the conversation was of a joking tice, will demand your most anxious atcharacter among some young ladies who tention.

were talking of "old maids." It was proved, on the part of the Defendant, that the young lady had stated years of age, and that when the officer went to arrest Defendant (a few hours after the marriage) she exclaimed (so soon as the cause was made known) it was not his fault, but hers. It was also proved that her appearance indicated her to be at least 18 or 19 years of age. It was further proved that the Defendant, at the time of taking the oath, stated to the Deputy Clerk that the young lady had formerly resided in Kentucky, and had just then arived in the city. It was further proved that the Presecutor had made a proposition to Defendant, that if he would 'make over" his wife's property to him, Wheativ the prosecution should be dismissed. It also came out in evidence, that Wheatly had said, on being urged by the Court not to proceed in the case, because if successful, it would only desroy the happiness of his daughter, send

he could punish Chapman." It was alleged by Wheatly, that his

his own son-in-law to the Penitentiary.

where she would undoubtedly follow him,

&c .- that on this, Wheatly remarked, he

"did not care if she went to Hell, so that

tentiary and then get him divorced from vate the earth, if the means of obtaining she evinced a patience and forbearance, a legal cause for a divorce. Wheat- That argument, which in opposition to a of the evil, and the spirit of her people, ly alleged also that Chapman's cha- Judicious system of improvement is made would not have expected : but, in those racter was bad, but this did not at to rest upon the inequality of contribu- who knew her ardent devotion to the Uall appear on the trial, from any o-tion, either real or supposed, to be made nion, excites no surprize. But true and ther source. Chapman is a handsome by the different portions of the State, ap warm, as in her patriotic attachments to genteel looking man, and belongs to a res- pears to me, to fail utterly in its object. the Union, still long disregarded compectable family in Virginia. The trial It opposes the only means which can ever plaints and aggravated burdens, had, i occapied the whole day. On this state bring about that equality of contribution was manifest, much increased her dissaof facts. Defendant's counsel proposed to to the public chests which it seeks so tisfaction, whilst elsewhere, opposition submit the case to the Jury without argu- earnestly to establish. Let markets be was assuming a tone of more determined ment. This was declined by the counsel opened for the agricultural products of hostility. for the State, and Mr. Starr addressed any country, and instantly the subjects To see Congress, under such circum. the Jury. The Defendant's counsel then of taxation will become common to it, stances, introduce modifications, though submitted the case. The Jury retired, and all other countries similarly circum- slight, in the system of duties, authorizes and in five minutes brought in a verdict stanced. But when in connection with the hope to be indulged, that, not weighof NOT GUILTY. Counsel for the this, the improvement of the State is re- ing (with a wise patriotism) the supposed If State, Van Matre, (Prosecuting Attor- garded as the sure means of producing advantages of the Tariff, against the evils

The above remarks have been very has- benefits be matter of speculation. tily thrown together, and all the minuter In this government there is no want of back to our country, that usual harmony particulars of the trial omitted. The constitutional power over this subject- and good feeling, which has been too long vindictiveness with which the Prosecutor against a similar exercise of power, on disturbed, and which at last, as it is the appeared to pursue the Defendant, we the part of the Federal Government, Vir- greatest of political blessings, so it should cumstances. The result of the trial, so, The exercise of such power by that gov- promote and perpetuate. far as we have heard, has given universal ernment, has been regarded, not only as satisfaction to this community. How unconstitutional, but as deleterious in any man, calling himself a father, could the highest degree—and an attentive obis to us wholly inexplicable.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

the information of our readers, we publish from it the following extracts:

In the call of a Convention, its progress and the ratifications of the amendthe consent of the parents is not given) ed Constitution by the people. Virginia that the young lady must be 18 years of has exhibited to the world, another grand age before she can marry. It is also ne- spectacle, of a nation's changing its fundcessary to get a license from the Clerk of amental law, without discord or difficulthe Court. In obtaining marriage license, ty, directed alone by reason, and making Chapman swore to the best of his know- manifest to the universe the great truth.

the Prosecutor. The daughter, who is population of Virginia hardly extended quite pretty & engaging inher manners, beyond the great valley-since that periexhibited the deepest distress at this un- od, large counties have been created in looked-for event and at the examination the west, with a rich numerous and in before the Mayor, clung, with streaming creasing population-inhabiting a steep, eves & all the fondness of a devoted & af- difficult & mountainous country-far refectionate wife to the neck of her hus- moved from the Seat of Government, and band, protesting his innocence and destitute of commercial facilities -- it the shameless cruelty of her father. The should afford as little matter of surprise, scene was enough to have melted any that the people of that region, should desire a change in the anticipation of much The affidavit, before spoken of, purport benefit. In the change which has been made, it is perhaps, only what might have of the Court and signed by him, whereas been expected, that both sides should think they perceive some cause of dissatisfaction—the one, in having lost more The deputy Clerk had legal authority to than was hoped, the other, in having gain-

> The contest is passed: let the triumph of victory, and the bitterness of defeat, be forgotten in an united effort to benefi our common country, and add new lustre to this the oldest of the Republics. this we are encouraged, not less by th memory of the past, than the promise of

> Amongst other important duties, those of re-organizing the Judiciary, and of introducing into the Judicial system, such modifications as may tend to the cheap and more speedy administration of jus-

The various and somewhat conflicting ppinions which are believed to prevail on system be put, it is hoped, into harmonious and successful operation. The country reposes in safety upon your prudence and discernment.

Notwithstanding the arduous service, which you will have to perform in rendering more perfect our form of civil polity, I cannot fail to recommend to your attention the subject of our internal condition in reference to the means of internal communication between distant parts of the Commonwealth. By the bountiful dispensation of Providence, that beautiful and extensive region lying below the falls of our rivers, has afforded to it, all those facilities which open every market to the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants. This unfortunate condition is denied to the inhabitants above tide water, and presses with unspeakable weight upon our citizens residing beyond the

While this state of things is suffered to continue, the resources of the State ad mit of but partial development-lands of inexhaustible fertility, remain unreclaimed, and the country is deprived of much of its efficiency-what is the inobject was to send Chapman to the Peni-Iducement to reclaim the forest or culti-

daughter, as that would furnish remuneration for one's labor is denied? which, one which looked to the magnitude nev.) Starr and Benham. Counsel for unity of feeling and harmonious action of a wide spread discontent, or possible Defendant, Este, Wright & Hodges, Sto- between all parts of the community, its disunion, that body will retrace its steps, importance cannot be questioned, or its and relieve us from its pressure and from

have never seen equalled, under the cir- ginia has uniformly protested-& wisely. be the chief aim of all governments to act as the Prosecutor in this case has servation of its effects, has been attended done, especially from the same motives, with a thorough conviction of its disas- Society for commemorating the landing trons tendency. It is a cause of sincere of WILLIAM PENN, commemorated the congratulation, that the President should 48th Anniversary of that memorable ehave done much in the exercise of his vent, by a public dinner in Washington constitutional vote towards arresting this Hall Philadelphia. On this occasion, Mr. the opening of the session on Monday the unfortunate system. We may certain CHEW, a distinguished member of the 6th instant, the old Speakers and Clerks of ly hope, that impelled by a divoted re- Jackson Party, previously to toasting the both Houses were elected. The communica- gard to the interests of the United States. Penn-ylvania Delegation in Congress, adtion of the Governor (which is of moderate manif sted by him upon repeated occalength-not exceeding three newspaper col- ions, he will persevere in this course. umas) is an interesting State paper. Its pro- until every vestige of this usurpation will minent topic is Internal Improvements. For be obliterated from the legislation of Con gress. The States are competent to the improvement of their own domestic coa ditions, and the obligation which rests the same time their decided and firm support of upon them to do so, is high and imperi- the two vital interests of our country-Domesti

> From the numerous works which have been brought to public view those in part, or undertaken to construct at her own expense justifies the public expecta tion that they will be resumed and prosecuted to their final completion.

> Although many works have been rejected, highly beneficial to large neighborhoods and even the counties in which they may be situated, yet there are few of mag nitude or importance sufficient to entitle them to the character of State improve-

The Governor then enumerates the several Rivers and Roads in the State to which it will be necessary to pay early attention, adding that, to expedite the plans to the relief of any portion that may be assailed of improvement which the wisdom of the by danger General Assembly may think expedient to resume or adopt it is respectfully suggest. ed that the State might be benefitted by undertaking them exclusively upon their high places and assemblinges, but in their homeown resources—rendering it the duty of the Principal Engineer often to in-pect them and placing the same under his direction and control.

ject of the Tariff:

The amelioration in the condition of things by the reduction afforded, at the ast session of Congress in the taxes on cannot be driven from her position by menace certain articles of prime necessity, and by force. We are devoted to the Union, sir general, if not universal consumption, has undoubtedly presented a subject of mutual congratulation to all the inhabitants of plated, nor the execution resisted of laws the Union.

merican System" have been great, & have been borne with signal patience. It has people, which in South-Carolina has assu- Union. med a degree of freedom only known to Republics. Slight, however, as is the alfriends of their country.

maxims of national policy, and vindicate

to the just and earnest complaints urged long in vain, by the people of the Southconstitution, prejudicial to the interests an easy and safe avenue for her rich commerce. of the Union, and in a peculiar degree Tennessee is at length improving her river, and burthensome to the South. Parnicious at mous Mississippi with the American Mediterraleast, all will admit, in this, (fatal it may nean. become) in sowing discontent throughout the country, and thus weakening that af- of different periods has largely contributed to fection for the government, which consti- the general welfare. The distinguished gentle tutes the only sure foundation of a structure, which when it shall fall, will bury in its ruins the happiness of a whole peo- Pennsylvania Delegation. Before me is another ple—the hopes of a world.

Protesting, as Virginia, has always done, in common with a large part of the Union, onality as its impolicy-convinced as she ed to advance the prosperity of the country. is, of its unjust and injurious influence upon her own peculiar interests, yet, has

the burden imposed; thus, again to bring

PENNSYLVANIA.

SENTIMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA. - The dressed the meeting at some length.

gress (said he) have generally deserved will heir country upon all occasions, and upon nor which the State has become interested in these subjects, no more fitting occasionlis likey to occur than the present, when we have an opportunity to express a well merited compliment to the Delegation, and when a Society is as the midst of the city of brotherly love. The system of encouragement and protection of doand force in war are to be secured to us; and of applying the funds and power of the Union to Internal Improvements, by which the advanages of every part of the confederacy are to be the music changed again to a martial participated by all the other sections, and the style, the performers sprang on their feet, force of the whole to be immediately conveyed

"The determination of the people of Penn- all conception was, that the men I saw Pannsylvania WILL NOT, Mr. President, give up The following is the notice which his the protective system, nor that of Internal Im Excellency takes of the all-absorbing sub- provement. She cannot be moved by argutiously convinced, after deep and serious reflec- the Sambre, and driven Clairfait over the patiently see the pledged faith of the nation v emply en cted by successive Legislatures of the Our sufferings under the misnamed "A. | Union, in accordance with a policy and system resolved upon even before the Revolution, by the wisest men of the past and of the present generation, and continually approved by a large called forth much discussion amongst the majority of the citizens and of the States of the

leviation of our burdens afforded by the crease of their wealth, plenty, comfort, and measures referred to, yet, it will furnish education within a few years, -nay, the very matter of sincere gratulation to all true complaints of those States which have not a dopted it, are convincing proofs of the wisdom They would fain recognise in it, the ken of late by many States attest their convic- Robinson, for other American Residents in Lowin presence of Defendant she was over 18 by your wisdom, and a full and perfect the voice of justice, to revert to the sound unassisted by the General Government. New-ter and services, as a token of the commercial east. The State of Delaware is nsulated by a magnificent work. Maryland is paying the mountains with iron. The solid ern States, and to relax somewhat of the rocks at Louisville are yielding to the efforts of rigor of a policy, unsanctioned by the Kentucky, and her own river is about to become the young giantess Ohio is counling the enor-

"The Pennsylvania Delegation in Congress man who has shared our festivity, and who was the author of the first well digested system of internal communications, was a member of the member of our Delegation, whose talents now adorn the bench of the Supreme Court, & who was the efficient champion of Domestic Industry. Others are at our board who have been distin against this most noxious system of policy; guished in that eminent trust. The Delegation foremost, as she has ever been, to point has almost to a man invariably and firmly upheld out and condemn, as well its unconstituti- those two great interests and whatever else tend-

> I offer you, therefore, Sir, as my toast-"The Pennsylvan's Delegation in Congress."

MARSELLOIS HYMN.

Our attention has been directed to the following notice of the performance of the Marseilles hymn at the Theatre in Paris, n February, 1796. It is copied from a Journal of Theobald Wolf Tone, founder of the United Irish Society, and Adjutant General in the service of the French and Batavian Republics. The extract is peculiarly interesting at this time, when the ancient criminal law have been about that celebrated hymn is brought again be. ished in Pennsylvania, chiefly through the fore the public, and is sung with enthusi- exertions of that society. It may be reasm by the friends of French liberty in membered that there was some correspon-

almost every part of the world: their hands.) Then came two beautiful fe | ries." male figures, moving like the Graces themselves, with torches blazing; these gloomy forebodings of General Lafayette, were followed by four negroes, character- and Mr. Roscoe have not been realised. istically dressed, and carrying two tri- Their severe criticisms, however, seem-

next came as many Americans, in the litary, so far only as to prevent all associpicturesque dress of Mexico, and these ations between the criminals themselves, the fire, they kindled into a blaze. The disposition. No insanity has resulted whole knelt down, and all of this was ex- from the experiment, and though confinea grace beyond description. The first vourable to health, yet that of the prisonpart of the last verse. Amour sacer de la ers generally has been better than whou patrie,' was sung slowly a d solemnly, they were received. and the words . Liberte, Liberte, cheric,' powerfully. All this was at once pathetic and sublime, beyond what I had ever seen or could almost imagine; but it was followed by an incident which crowned the whole, and rendered it indeed a spectacle worthy of a free republic. At the words 'Aux armes, citoyens!'

and in an instant the stage was filled with National Guards, who rushed in with bayonets fixed, their sabres drawn, and their tri-colored flags flying. It ese contact with them, during the past season. would be impossible to describe the effect of this I never knew what enthusiasm was before. & what heightened it beyond before me were not hirelings, acting a part, they were what they seemed. French citizens flying to arms, to rescue their country from slavery. They were the men who had precipitated Cobourg into Rhine, and were, at this very moment, o the eve of again hurrying to the frontiers, to encounter fresh dangers and gain fresh glory. This was what made the spectacle interesting beyond all description. I would willingly sail again from New York to enjoy again what I felt at that moment."

EX-PRESIDENT ADAMS.

Ex-President Adams having been addresed by the American Residents in Lower Canada on the occasion of his retirement from the Presidency, made to

them the annexed reply: STEPHEN C. BETTHE, M. D. Montreal.

Quincy, Sep. 8, 1830. STR-I have received your letter dated the 4th indication of a purpose on the part of the tion of the wis lon of opening new, or improving er Canada. Considering the estimate which you this interesting subject, will be reconciled General Government, to listen again to old channels and routes for transportation, even have been pleased to make of my public characters, which have preceded ours; and nothing York has married the ocean and the lakes .- could not but be highly gratifying. Aware how but a general diffusion of intelligence and New-Jersey has begun to mingle the waters of far it transcends any pretensions of mine to the the long violated principles of the consti- the Hudson and the Delaware. Pennsylvania is approbation of my fellow-citizens, or of my felrapidly completing facilities for transportation low-men. I perceive in it motives of gratitude instruction adopted in our common schools. They hail in it, at least, a disposition through every part of her beautiful territory, in those from whom it comes; and of regret that and, in some degree, in those of a higher in Congress, to show some regard at length, and for uniting the vast and prolific west, with the reality should so far have fallen short of the order, is directed more to the improverepresentation. At the close of a life, chiefly ment of the faculties, than to form and fix occupied in the discharge of public trusts, I am conscious of no claim to approbation other than the character, of our youth. To qualify that of invariable good intentions; a claim which there to perform the high and responsible I have no right to deny to others, whether my duties of freemen, our youth, in addition! predecessors or successors. The share that I to the usual course of instruction, should have occasionally had in the government of my be instructed, also, in the principles of country, while on the one hand it convinced me

How small of all that human hearts endure That part, which Laws or Kings can cause or

On the other, it taught me that the best intentions, avail as little to their possessor, without the benefit of candid construction, as to those whom he serves, without that of friendly c -operation. But wherever the favor or the confidence of the People may be bestowed, you will heart. ing generations in all their purity. If ly join me in the hope that it may result in their own welfare and prosperity.

I am, with high consideration. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

PENITENTIARY DISCIPINE.

Mr. Robert Vaux, of Philadelphia, has addressed a letter to Bishop White, Tho. Wistar, and Zachariah Poulson, on the

subject of the effect of solitary confinement with labour. These venerable gentlemen are the only survivors of thirtyseven individuals, who associated, almost half a century ago, for the beneficent and wise purpose of softening the needless rigougs of imprisonment. .

Mr. Vaux says, that, with a single exception, every sanguinary penalty, and all the less cruel but degrading inflictions of dence between Mr. Roscoe and Mr. Vaux "The Marseillois hymn was next sung, on the subject of solitary confinement, and produced still greater enthusiasm .- with labour. The latter remarks, that At the words, "Aug armes, citoyens!" all none of its predicted consequences, -naithe performers drew their swords, and ther melancholy, nor madness, n r suicide, the females turned to them as encourage- nor refined malignity, nor unyielding chie ing them. Before the last verse, there stinacy, -have appeared among the prisa was a short pause, the time of the music oners, nor has any epidomic disease aswas changed to a very slow movement, sailed them. Opposite dispositions to and superied only by the flutes & oboes those are manifested, nor has any discase a beautiful procession entered; first incident to their mode of treatment, shown ike little children cherubs, with baskets itself in the prison. The letter of Mr. of flowers; these were followed by boys, Vaux is introductory to another from Dr. a little more advanced, with white jave- Franklin Bache, the learned, skilful and lius (the hasta mira of the ancients in conscientious physician of the Penitentia-

Dr. Bache states, on his part, that the pods between them, which they placed ed to be levelled against strict solitary respectfully on each side of the altar : confinement without labour, which is solwere followed by an immense crowd of but not solitary with reference to a limiother performers, variously habited, who ted intercourse with moral and religious ranged themselves on both sides of the persons." Dr. B. proceeds to say that stage. The little children then approach. the number of prisoners sent to the East. ed the altar with their ba-kets of flowers, ern Penitentiary, (where the new plan is which they laid before the goddess; the in operation,) has gradually increased from est i their turn succeeded, and hang the 26th of October, 1829, till it has risthe altar and the base of the statue with en to 44. The average for the last six carlands and wreaths of roses; the two months may be stated at 33. During this lemales with the torches approached the time no use has been made of the infirmatripoda, and having touched them with ry, so slight have been the cases of inecuted in cadence to the music, and with ment cannot be, and certainly is not fa-

They are comfortable in their condition, with an emphasis which affected me most and their employment beguiles tedium; while it gives them a habit of industry. The system of classification, and the prevention of all communication between them, can pever be perfectly attained; and, on the other hand, the writer is satsfield that the entire seclusion of criminals from all association with their fellow criminals, is altogether compatible with their profitable employment at useful trades, and with the preservation of their health.

GOV. CRATES ON EDUCATION.

The following is an extract from the message of Governor CRAFTS to the Legislature of Vermont.

The education of our youth, is a subect always deserving the attention of the egislature. In the communities where people elect their rulers, and in effect, dictate and control the general policy, the measures, and the laws that shall exist in such communities, a more general diffusion of information, a more correct knowledge af their rights and their duties, is required than under any other form of government. No person who does not understand the nature and genius of our institutions, nor duly appreciates the inestimable value of our civil and religious privileges, the necessity of good order, and due subordination to the laws, is qualified for self-govenment. Such men often are, and always may be, the instruments, in the hands of aspiring men, of acquiring power, or of accomplishing some favorite measures for their own advantage. If our liberties be ever subverted, it will be effected through the agency of the uninformed and unreflecting portion of our population, guided and directed by unprincipled and designing men. Such has been the fate of most of the republica will prevent our own from a similar late, virtue among our citizens. The mode of our free institutions, in the social relations and duties, in a love of country, of order, morality, and religion, and in whatever shall tend to establish correct habits and principles. With a population thus educated, the liberties of our country will be safe, and will be transmitted to succeed. such important reults depend upon education, it becomes our imperious duty, not only to provide the means, but to direct the application of them in such a manner as will tend to render our youth virtuous,

> PRINTING. Neatly executed at this Officet

useful, and happy.